

## THE TIMES.

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## FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1890.

## THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Forecast for Virginia and North Carolina: Slight rain; colder.

The Board of Directors of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument Association met last night.

The Mosley Committee held a meeting.

Prof. T. W. Clarke, of Boston, will deliver the Thomas Memorial lectures at Richmond College this session.

James Rivers is rising and likely to give trouble.

Several important decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

The Lee Club and Beneficial Society met.

Mr. George M. Travillion and Miss Alice C. Callender, of Chesterfield, were married.

The ladies of the Carnival de la Mer met.

A meeting of citizens was held and action taken in respect to the memory of the late General Joseph E. Johnston.

The Committee on Light met.

Mr. Marion H. Chalkley, of Alexandria, married Miss Carrie B. Price, of this city.

The committee on light met.

Mr. Walter Raleigh Lodge, No. 83, Sons of St. George, held a meeting.

The funeral of Dr. John E. Edwards took place at Lynchburg yesterday.

The charter bill took place at Staunton Wednesday night.

Mrs. Ellen W. Taylor, of Norfolk, died yesterday.

A charter was granted in Norfolk yesterday to the Lambert's Point Knitting Mills Company.

The last of the victims of the Dictator wreck was recovered yesterday.

A meeting of the Allegheny and Atlantic railroad was held at Virginia Beach.

Mr. Simon Seward delivered a war address in Petersburg last night before the A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans.

The Circuit Court of Petersburg adjourned yesterday.

The peanut dealers of Petersburg do not think the Italy trouble will affect that industry.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lunatic asylum of Petersburg was held yesterday.

Mrs. Sallie Lucas died in Danville yesterday.

The Finance Committee of Danville has recommended high license.

W. H. Wilkinson, of Pittsylvania county, died yesterday.

NEW YORK.

Nearly all of the prominent business men of New York city have come from other States.

Colonel Weber has decided to make a strong effort to squelch the padrone system.

It is rumored that Secretary Foster will coin half-cent pieces.

The last official report of Secretary Tracy tells Italy immigrants landed at New York.

Only ten deaths resulted from the epidemic.

An official dispatch to the effect that the steamer with Warner Miller and his party for Nicaragua has been received yesterday.

The New York East Methodist Conference began yesterday.

E. Piquet, the defaulting cashier, was landed at New York yesterday from Europe.

ITALY.

Italy continues very irate at the United States.

The American correspondents to London papers do not comment on the Fava incident.

It is rumored that the Italian Government will place an embargo on American goods.

The massacre at Manbij is still unexplained.

The Russian Jew immigrants into Hamburg is the cause of a malady called "Russian itch."

The French Minister of Marine has suspended the certificates of several masters of fishing vessels from Fecamp.

Thomas C. Baring, of London, died yesterday.

GENERAL.

Colonel W. L. Saunders died at Raleigh, N. C., yesterday.

A report from Salisbury, N. C., asserts that Baron Fava was recalled for malfeasance in office.

Further particulars have been given of the murder of Will Moore at Pacolet, Pitt county, N. C.

Mr. George Simpson was attacked by a gang of negroes near Lewiston, N. C., a few days ago and severely beaten.

A brick and tile manufacturing company has been organized at Rocky Mount, N. C.

## THE FATHER OF HISTORY.

In response to "A Subscriber" asking who was "the father of history," we stated, yesterday, on the authority of the Encyclopedia Britannica, that as the period of old history began with the five books of the real testament, Moses should be entitled to that honor. By general consent, however, Herodotus the Greek historian, who was born in Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, about 484 B. C., and died probably in Thrace, Italy, about 420 B. C., has been so styled. The main subject of his history is the Persian war of invasion of Greece, which began with the expedition of Mardonius, and ended with the discomfiture of Xerxes.

It turns out that of the eleven men killed by the New Orleans uprising seven of them have been proven to be naturalized citizens, with whom of course Italy has nothing to do. Signor Corio, Consul at New Orleans, has found out that of the four others, one has voted in Louisiana, one was a murderer and ex-highwayman, another was the murderer of a woman, and the other was a man that nobody knew anything about. If these precious scoundrels are a sample of the class of men who Italy is blustering about it would be almost worth a war to this country to be rid of them in future.

The decisive action of the New York grand jury against the directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, all men of enormous fortunes and of great political influence, is an evidence that the New York juror is not to be intimidated in the performance of his duty by either wealth or position. These directors are held responsible for the recent accident in the New York tunnel, and will be subjected to the full force of the law as far as applicable to their negligence.

## ABSURDITY OF THE WAR IDEA.

When the recall of Baron de Fava, the Italian minister, was first announced it naturally excited considerable talk, and in the heat of the moment speculations that it might possibly be the initiatory step to a war with Italy were indulged in. The more that sober second-thought reflects on it, however, the more apparent the absurdity of such an idea becomes.

In the first place Italy is a bankrupt nation. She has a formidable navy, it is true, but even in peace it requires all her resources to maintain it. In the event of war she would soon be stranded, for she would not be able alone to stand the strain upon her treasury a single month. Her only reliance then would be upon her allies, Germany and Austria.

But any one who gives even cursory attention to European events can readily see what little reliance can be placed upon the aid of any two of the powers forming the Triple Alliance in case of a war between any one of them and the United States. Germany is by far the most powerful of the three, and she has her hands full watching France. This latter nation has ever in her mind the recovery of her prestige and her provinces Alsace and Lorraine, lost in the Franco-Prussian war, and would be only too glad to see her hated rival and natural enemy, Germany, weakened by being involved in a serious difficulty with any country, but more particularly with one so strong and so distant as the United States. The Kaiser is already greatly alarmed at the growing friendship between France and that great bug-bear of all Europe, the Russian Bear, which with lynx-like eyes is watching every opportunity for an aggressive movement against England in India or Germany and Austria in Europe to enlarge its territory and power. We read that the recent investiture of President Carnot, of France, with the Russian Grand Cross of St. Andrew was made the occasion of much ceremony and of many allusions to the abnormal close relations between France and Russia. Then, besides, the Czar has decorated M. Briot, the military attaché of the French Legation at St. Petersburg, with an Order star in brilliants, and also presented him with a valuable vase. Besides all this, a French fleet is about to be welcomed at Cronstadt with popular demonstrations, and President Carnot is likely to travel in that direction by water to attend the opening of the French exhibition at Moscow this spring.

When all these various facts are considered, Italy's bankruptcy and helplessness, if left to herself, to carry on any great war; her entire reliance in such an event upon her allies of the triple alliance; France's ambition to regain her provinces and prestige lost to Germany; Russia's readiness to seize upon any favorable opportunity to enlarge her territory and power; the growing friendship between France and Russia, and the necessity for Germany and Austria to guard with constant vigilance, at all times, the integrity of their respective empires—the absurdity of Italy's declaring war against the United States on account of a half dozen debased and branded criminals becomes simply ridiculous.

The whole truth is that the recall of Baron de Fava was merely a piece of cheap bluff. Rudini, the present Prime Minister of Italy, is regarded by all his countrymen as a political weathercock; in other words, a demagogue. He rests on a very shaky foundation at best, and to attempt to strengthen his power, and at the same time appeal to the temporary popular prejudice excited by the killing of the Italian murderers in New Orleans, he has recalled his Minister to the United States. The step was taken more for political effect at home than anything else, and was only a piece of flimsy juggling.

## NOVEL OF THE FUTURE.

One of the most interesting features of modern journalism is the tribute which it is constantly levying for the public benefit upon the experience and knowledge of men who are specialists by the force of native or acquired aptitudes. A few days ago there appeared simultaneously in a number of our Northern exchanges a series of contributions from the leading American writers of fiction as to what in their judgment would be the character of the novel of the future. It was a question of more than usual importance, and the contributions are proportionately valuable for no other reason because they throw light upon the individual preferences of their distinguished authors, among whom it may be remarked are included two Virginians, Thomas Nelson Page and Mrs. Terhune.

The value, though not the interest, of these contributions is, as might have been expected, diminished by the fact that each author, in giving his opinion is influenced more or less by the characteristics of his own genius. Thus Howells reiterates the expression of his confidence that the realistic novel will entirely supplant the novel dealing with the ideal or romantic element in human life. Affected by the prevalent tone of French fiction, Max O'Reil has equal confidence in the permanent triumph of psychological fiction. Augusta Evans Wilson, with characteristic earnestness of spirit, believes that the novel of the future will be a novel with a moral purpose. Rose Terry Cooke thinks on the contrary, that the novel of the future will be wholly devoid of such purpose.

With some important exceptions, all of the different authors contributing are quite as far apart in their general views as the few whom we have referred to specifically. Each one quite naturally follows the suggestions of his own idiosyncrasy, which gives his conception of the character of the future novel a distinct bias of its own. The views of men of ripe scholarship, but totally lacking in any power of invention, would probably be nearer the mark of what the character of the future novel will be than the views of the long list of authors who have recently expressed an opinion on the subject. The novel of a realistic bent believes that the novel of the future will be essentially realistic. The composer of romances is convinced that the romantic novel will represent the triumphant type of the future and so on indefinitely. The trained critic with no special leaning towards any one school, but with the cultivated taste to appreciate the merits of all, looks to the novel of the future without any marked predilection to obscure or distort his vision.

Such a critic would find in a number of the contributions referred to, an expression of opinion which he would heartily endorse, but it is quite notable that these particular contributions are not from authors of the highest distinction, that is from authors of such marked idiosyncrasy as to diminish the value of their critical opinion on account of the special bias which such idiosyncrasy would inevitably give.

Charles Dudley Warner remarked that in the novel of the future there would be absolute truth to nature, but with much more idealism than is observed in the popular novel of the present day. "In the future, as in the past," says Edna Dean Proctor, "the master will be he whose plains of reason are overlooked by mountains of vision and inspiration." "The novel of the future," said Richard Watson Gilder, "will depict nature in the

light of imagination." "It seems to me," said Louise Moulton, "that the novel of the future will be as the novel of the past has been, the story of the human heart. It is only the conditions of life that change—not its essence. A generation ago a remorseful sweetheart could not have summoned her estranged lover across the sea by cable, nor a phonograph have mocked one by its record of broken vows. But the primitive emotions—the great joys and sorrows of life—abide through all changes, and their history will be the novel of the future."

To the great majority of people, this expression of opinion on the part of Mrs. Moulton will seem to strike home to the very heart of the truth. Laws and customs may change, but human nature in its fundamental characteristics will never change. If this fact is not recognized by the novelists of the future, what show them to be as ephemeral as the school of purring writers who have done so much to bring the present age into disgrace.

## ITALIAN IMMIGRATION.

The disposition of the Italians to emigrate from their native country seems to have been very much stimulated in the course of the last few years, the efflux having reached at the present time proportions altogether unexampled. A very large part of this outflowing stream has been directed to the South American Republics, notably to the Argentine Confederation on account of the special inducements which the Confederation has been offering. But another very large part has been directed to the United States, as the statistics of recent censuses will show.

In 1850 the number of Italians residing in this country, either as naturalized or unnaturalized citizens, was only 3,645, nearly one-third of whom were to be found in the city of New York. In this year the Italian element in our communities represented only 16-100 of one per cent. of the total foreign born population. This proportion had by the end of the next decade risen to 25-100 of one per cent., or to give exact figures, the census of 1860 disclosed that the Italian population of the United States amounted to 10,518. One-third of this population in that year was to be found in California, to which country Italians had not been attracted by the climate, as well as the gold mines.

In 1870, the number of Italians in the United States had increased from 10,518 to 17,147, California and New York city being the adopted homes of a majority of this number. In 1880 the Italian population of this country had nearly trebled in size, being about 66-100 of 1 per cent. of the foreign born population in the United States. In 1881 the immigration of Italians showed a most remarkable increase in volume, a fact due not only to the more active steps taken by the Italian government to promote the emigration of dangerous elements in the different Italian communities, but also to the more energetic and more systematic methods adopted by steamship lines to swell the amount of their receipts from the transportation of this class of foreign passengers. The number of Italian immigrants to this country in this year was 15,491.

In 1882 it was 32,159, in 1883, 31,792. In 1884 the volume of this immigration fell off to 16,610, and in 1885 declined still further to 13,612. In 1886 it rose again to 21,315, and in 1887 the number of Italian immigrants advanced to 47,622, the largest that had hitherto been recorded in the history of the United States. In 1888, 51,558 Italians landed on our shores, but in 1889 the number declined to 25,307. In the following year, 1890, the number rose to the unexampled volume of 62,001.

From these statistics, it will be seen that from 1881 to 1890 inclusive, 307,310 Italian immigrants arrived in the United States, of whom it is estimated that at least 98,458, nearly one-third of the whole number, had no calling which would enable them to earn a livelihood. Practically, therefore, this proportion was composed of immigrants who were paupers, and were, therefore, a very heavy burden on the community into which they were introduced. In the last forty years about 350,000 Italians have taken up their residence in this country, about two-thirds of which number only have been of such character as to become useful and valuable citizens even in a modified sense. The recent unfortunate condition of affairs in New Orleans has thrown a vivid light upon one evil feature of unrestricted Italian immigration. There are other features not quite so bad, but which are sufficiently alarming to justify the utmost strictness and firmness in prohibiting the entrance into our ports of every Italian immigrant whose general circumstances do not sustain the propriety of conferring citizenship upon him. The same test should be applied to every immigrant, whatever his nationality.

## GENERAL ALBERT PIKE.

Last night at 8 o'clock, General Albert Pike died at his home in Washington, at the advanced age of seventy-one years, after an illness of several months. With him passes away another of the heroic figures, notable for learning, chivalry and the beautiful in literature in the past, and which are fast entering into the dim shadows of the future. He was a man whose genius, patriotism and accomplishments have stamped him as one pre-eminent among his fellows, and his name will be revered long after his body has mouldered into dust.

He was born in New England, but early emigrated to the Southwest, of which region he was a pioneer. He was at once orator, journalist and lawyer, gifted both with facile pen and the divine power of eloquence. He made his name famous also as a politician, and during the early days of the war fought with conspicuous gallantry for the South.

Of late years he has devoted himself entirely to Masonry, and was probably the leading Mason and most profound student on that subject in the world. It was in this capacity that he was most generally known when he died, and the Masonic fraternity throughout the world will unite in paying such honor to his memory as has seldom been accorded to any man.

But as a contemporary very truthfully and beautifully says: "While Albert Pike may be remembered for many things, the tenderest memories will cluster around his songs. His arm was strong in battle, but his heart was tender, and from the rich treasury of human love he extracted the brightest jewels; he gave the world his sword in war, his songs in peace. He has written poems that will live and make music in the hearts of men forever, among them being that gem called 'Every Year.'"

The spring has less of brightness,  
Every year,  
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness,  
Every year.

There are verses in that poem which would adorn his epitaph—verses that breathe the faith and devotion of a consecrated life and take hold of the life beyond."

Many Persons are broken down from overwork and household cares. Brown's Kidney Pills Relieves the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

## For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

## CREAM OF THE PRESS.

Comments on Current Topics Culled From Leading Journals.

(Washington Post.)

The effect of the misunderstanding which has all of a sudden taken place between the United States and Italy will probably be to check for a time the immense tide of immigration which has been setting in from the latter country since the opening of the present year. More than 7,500 Italians arrived in New York in February and March, and more are on the way.

It would be a good thing for the country, perhaps, if the effect were general. There need of some check to foreign immigration along the line, unless a greater discrimination as to its quality. The United States has reached a point in its progress where the natural increase of population is quite sufficient for its political and economic needs, and a policy of absolute exclusion is, of course, impracticable as it would probably be unwise.

Measures of judicious restriction, however, are clearly within the power of Congress, and more important than all else, such amendments of the naturalization laws which take the creation of American citizens out of the hands of ward politicians and impose high and exacting conditions of eligibility.

## New York Architecture.

A story is told of a distinguished European architect who visited these shores some years ago, and was questioned by a New Yorker, after he had passed a fortnight in this city. "We have many noble examples of architecture in New York," said the Knickerbocker, in the half-questioning tone of assertion with which Americans await compliments. "Yes," replied the great builder, "you have many many, you have three." It is somewhat astonishing that of the three noble examples which the foreigner admired for their architectural beauty, two have this winter been subjected to the attacks of vandals. The reservoir at Forty-second street has been saved, but the other two, in the danger of the same condition only could the Commercial think of favoring the construction of a new municipal building, and that is that it be built upon land bearing an assessment which should forever forbid the display, from any building erected, of any flag except that of our city, State, and nation. And, by-the-way, why would it not be a good idea to put a clause to this effect in the deeds of all land hereafter acquired for public use?

## The Southern Negroes.

Before slavery was abolished there was a great deal of talk about the "negro question" which would result from so stupendous an event, yet the prediction has not been realized. It is now more than twenty-five years since the abolition of slavery was finally completed, and the general consequences are such as to leave little room for conjecture. The first impression upon the mind of the traveler through the Southern States, as he carefully turns his attention to the negroes, is that their general condition and bearing indicate improvement, but the most impressive fact, the general disappearance of the mulattoes. They are still to be found, of course, but in numbers greatly diminished. The ranks of the hotel waiters and barbers are chiefly supplied by them, but the mass of the black population are no longer a mixed race. They are now of all appearances pure negro. When you travel in the South you find that they are descended from the various distinctly marked races that are found among the inhabitants of Africa, they have lost the indications of white blood which were so universal, and so constantly increasing under slavery.

The Southern negro appears to be gaining in intelligence and in industrial skill, but he is much more an unskilled negro than he was thirty years ago. The abolition of slavery has not resulted in an aggravated mingling of the black and white races, but in the opposite.

## The Lay of the Weather.

The weather crop bulletin sent out by General Greely gives a summary of the temperature and rainfall throughout the United States for the first three months of the year, and it is interesting to contrast the warm weather of some localities with the cold weather of others, and connect this with the rainfall and topography. Throughout almost all the country east of the Rocky mountains the temperature has been above the normal from 20 to 350 degrees, generally from 100 to 120 above. The only marked exception to this was in the country between New Orleans and Galveston, where the temperature was uniformly from 10 to 20 degrees below the average. The unusually cold and dry weather has been in the Rocky mountain slope and parts of the Pacific coast. Cold as the Rocky mountain slope is commonly, it was far colder than the average this year. Throughout the entire region from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico the temperature has been below the normal for the eighty-six days. In the meantime, the lake region, where the winds are so cutting in winter, had comparatively mild weather. The temperature there ran two or three hundred degrees above the normal.

## Free Sugar.

The free sugar clause of the McKinley Tariff bill went into effect yesterday. Owing to a previous arrangement large supplies of refined sugar were released from bond yesterday morning, and the price to jobbers has dropped about two cents a pound. This, as a result of placing sugar not above No. 16 Dutch value on the free list, is greatly appreciated by the American people.

But the all-important question is, Will this reduction in price be permanent? If competition among refiners were in full operation, if the trade were not manipulated at every point in the interest of the Sugar Trust, such might be the case. But with that combine in existence and its unsavory history, knowing ones are a little doubtful about expressing confident opinions. The operations of the tariff law afford the Sugar Trust an admirable opportunity to pose before the community as strictly moral concern. By allowing the price of sugar to drop two cents a pound, and to remain so for a time, the public will be effectively hoodwinked. The approach of the canning season, however, two or three months hence, will perhaps afford a suitable pretext to force up prices to the old figures and to forget to put them down again afterward.

The Sugar Trust is clearly none too good to have mapped out a programme something like this, and trying to do it will have measurably disarmed suspicion. It is therefore, too early to count upon certainties, and it may be that party organs now flaunting their colors to the breeze will be obliged to pull in their bunting a few months hence.

## Indictment of the Directors.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew declares that the indictment of the New York and New Haven directors will be brought to the United States Supreme Court if necessary. Three important legal questions are involved, and not until each and all of these have been finally decided against them will the indicted directors concede their liability under the Statute of New York prohibiting the directors in passenger cars. These questions are:

First. Whether the penalties of the act are aimed against a railroad corporation as a body or against the directors personally.

Second. Whether a company which has 400 miles of road in Connecticut and only twenty-five in New York is amenable to a law which does "not apply to roads less than fifty miles in length."

Third. Whether the New York statute is not an unconstitutional interference with interstate commerce.

In view of the marked limitations recently imposed by the Federal Supreme Court on the power of § 8 state touching interstate traffic, it is by no means clear that the Car Trust will stand a constitutional test. At any rate it must stand several tests before this and the other questions raised can be finally decided.

## Every Mother.

should see that her little ones are protected, and that a bottle of Dr. David's Cough Syrup is at hand to give in case of Croup, Coughs or Colds.

YAKHOUGH'S "MILD CURE" FOR RACCO DOES NOT MAKE YOU NERVOUS.

Spring designs in patterns, as shown by the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, No. 300 east Main street, are attracting a great deal of attention.

Change of life, backache, hot flashes, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervousness are cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine, recently discovered by the great Indian Specialist. Elegant books and trial bottles free by the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Remedy, the best of medicines for Coughs and Colds, and an approved stand-by for all Pulmonary troubles and Throat-ache.

Letter to the Paucert Advice, which urges you to immediately begin the use of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Remedy, the best of medicines for Coughs and Colds, and an approved stand-by for all Pulmonary troubles and Throat-ache.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

**Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE

determined. Hence the indicted directors are in no immediate peril of paying the penalties of the law which they are charged with violating.

Parrot and Monkey Report.  
(Norfolk Public Ledger.)

A few years ago, when a colored man named Taylor, whom President Cleveland appointed as Minister to Liberia, returned from that country and gave an account of the condition of affairs which prevailed in the African Republic, very many persons thought his statements exaggerated, but the present Minister, Mr. Clark, has made a report to the Secretary of State which somewhat confirms Minister Taylor's utterances. Mr. Clark dwelt in his report upon the value of Liberia as a refuge to the United States, and